

Seven New Birds for Colorado.—*Gavia arctica*. BLACK-THROATED LOON.—Three small Loons were observed on Prospect Lake in the suburbs of Colorado Springs in November, 1898, and all were shot by a local gunner. One which I subsequently examined proved to be of this species. I also examined in 1883 a specimen killed, I think, the previous fall near Colorado Springs. Colorado is within the probable winter range of the species and it may be a regular visitant.

Ardea egretta. AMERICAN EGRET.—On May 12, Mr. A. Gruber and Mr. F. Cikauck, taxidermists in my employ, reported seeing a single bird in a tall cottonwood tree five miles south of Colorado Springs. As they are familiar with this species, as well as with the more common *A. candidissima*, there appears no reason to doubt their identification.

Syrnium nebulosum.—BARRED OWL. In March, 1897, Mr. B. G. Voight found a pair of these Owls breeding near Holyoke, in the north-eastern corner of the State. Two eggs somewhat incubated and one of the birds were secured.

Astragalinus tristis pallidus. WESTERN GOLDFINCH.—This paler Western Goldfinch occurs in Colorado as well as the typical eastern form, to which all have heretofore been referred.

I am not able at present to define their relative range or abundance with certainty. *Pallidus* is an early spring migrant along the eastern base of the mountains and quite likely may be the alpine breeder. *Tristis* probably is a summer visitant from the southeast, occupying the plains to the base of the mountains. I have obtained both forms at Colorado Springs, and *tristis* one hundred miles eastward. Examples of both forms which I recently sent to the American Museum of Natural History, have been kindly identified by Mr. Chapman with the concurrence of Dr. Allen.

Geothlypis agilis. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—On May 24, 1899, I shot a male in a clump of willows bordering a water hole at Lake, Lincoln County, about eighty miles northeast of Colorado Springs. This unexpected capture adds an interesting eastern bird to the fauna of Colorado, and extends the known range of the species several hundred miles to the westward.

Geothlypis trichas. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—The Yellowthroats of Colorado exhibit a great range of variation. The majority are clearly *occidentalis* but among the later arrivals are some that are nearer typical *trichas*. A male collected at Colorado Springs May 31, 1898, which I submitted to Mr. Ridgway he refers to this form.

Wilsonia canadensis. CANADIAN WARBLER.—The range of this species is extended westward nearly to the Rocky Mountain Range by my capture of a male at Lake, Lincoln County, May 23, 1899.—CHARLES E. AIKEN, *Colorado Springs, Col.*

Bird Notes from Sao Paulo, Brazil.—Mr. Adolph Hempel, assistant curator of the Museu Paulista, Sao Paulo, Brazil, a young American

naturalist, in a private letter speaks about the rural bird life of his locality as follows:

"The Canario of the Brazilians, *Sycalis floveola* Pelz., is found in this State. Right near Sao Paulo it is rare. Indeed nearly all the birds are killed by the Italians, who use them as food, and it is difficult to find a dozen species near the city. In the country, however, and especially about the farms and buildings the Canario is quite common.

The two commonest birds about Sao Paulo are *Troglodytes furvus* Wied (Curruira), and *Zonotrichia pileata* Pelz. (Tico-tico). On the farms one also finds *Sycalis flaveola*, *Turdus leucomelas* Vieill. (Sabiá), *Mimus* spec., *Milvulus tyrannus* (L.) (Tesoura), *Pitangus sulphuratus* (L.) (Bemtevi), usually one or two Woodpeckers, occasionally a Tucano, and often several species of Paroquets and Parrots, such as *Psittacula passerina* (L.), the Tuim; *Brotogerys tirica* (Gm.), the Periquito; *Pionus maxiliani* (Kuhl.), the Maitacca.

"A person who is accustomed to the variety of bird forms in the northern woods is struck with the absence of birds in the Brazilian forest, and yet many birds abound, for over five hundred species are recorded from the State of Sao Paulo alone. But the birds seem to be more solitary here. They do not sing and chatter at daybreak as they do in the United States. I have been in camp in the virgin forest, ten miles away from any house, and have not heard a note of a bird all day. One bird, however, the Tangara, *Chiroxiphia caudata* (Shaw), a beautiful small bird of blue plumage and red head, will congregate in numbers, especially during the mating season, and sing and hop and dance for hours at a time. I have often enjoyed watching them and listening to their songs."
— H. NEHRLING, *Milwaukee, Wisc.*

Sanitary Habits of Birds.—I read, in the April Auk, Mr. F. H. Her-
rick's article on the sanitary habits of birds and was much pleased and
profited by it. I was disappointed in one respect only—that was that
it did not throw any confirmatory light upon a recent observation of my
own which had puzzled me a little.

Late last summer I was watching a pair of Baltimore Orioles feeding
their young, when I saw the male take a soft white pellicle from the
open and extended mouth of a nestling, and drop it some yards from
the nest.

This was new procedure to me, and I began at once to review the
subject of feeding habits, as it was noted in my scant library, but I could
find nothing about it. While I was about to doubt my own eyes (at
thirty feet through a good opera glass) I received a letter from Mr. H. B.
Rugg, of Vermont, saying that some friends of his had been watching
some Robins as they fed their young, and had seen the parents take some
round white substance from the throats of the nestlings; and they
wanted him to tell them what this was. Then he wrote and asked me
what it was.